

## Closing Up an Old-time Drain.

Some time since Mr. J. B. Harvey filled the drain which has for years carried off the water from Glenwood avenue. The Board of Commissioners opened the drain. Mr. Harvey promptly filled it up. Such was the action of the Committee anticipated by the Board. The matter, however, has been a vexatious one and the Committee have determined to settle it. Mr. Harvey through his Counsel, ex-Judge J. F. Felt, went before Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet and asked that the Town Committee be summoned to show cause why the drain should not be used as a sewer. The argument in the matter will be heard before the Vice-Chancellor on Monday.

There is great diversity of opinion with respect to the merits of the case. The possession of a County Bridge at the point in this dispute is a fact that is not in dispute. This in the opinion of some is sufficient to establish the fact that a ditch has existed there from time immemorial. The original purpose of the bridge is a matter of dispute. The respondent says that it was originally intended as a passage-way for cattle, and that the Freeholders to enable a gentleman to drive his cows underneath the bridge instead of going over. At first it was simply boarded up on the sides and covered over with planks. This story seems preposterous—if true it evinces a spirit of accommodation on the part of the Freeholders unparalleled in these days. The Freeholders subsequently converted the so-called cow-passage into an arched stone bridge. It is said that the water from a spring that bubbled forth near where Unga's Hall now stands, found its way to the lake by flowing under the bridge. The precise character of this spring is disputed. That it existed formerly is denied. That it existed during rainy weather is admitted. It is related that during the suit of Christopher Unga against Peter Galt for alleged blocking up of this water way Judge Tappan sent a jury to view the spring. They returned and reported the search unsuccessful. The presence of this bridge and the assumed legality of the ditch furnished a means of getting rid of the surface water on Glenwood avenue. The right of a Town Committee to grade a street in such manner as will cause the surface water from an extensive territory to flow on private property is questioned. The Township of West Orange was defeated in an attempt to do this. The presence of a county bridge and the assumed prior existence of a ditch will not justify the Committee, if the Freeholders have exceeded their powers. The controversy is to be regretted. Personally, Mr. Harvey is a man highly respected in the town and on pleasant social terms with members of the Committee whose unpleasant duty it is to take action in this matter. That personal hard feelings will arise is evident. Matters of a sanitary nature are said to be involved in the settlement of the case which will come out in the argument.

## Ben Hogan's Lecture.

Ben Hogan gave his lecture on Physical Culture before a full house assembled in Spragg's Pavilion on Monday evening last. The lecture, given under auspices of the Bloomfield Reform Club, was free of charge. It was preceded by the singing of a selection of Gospel Hymns, in one of which the solo part was sung with pleasing effect by Miss Hancock.

The lecture which followed was listened to with much interest. It contained a great many wholesome truths and sensible points concerning physical training at home, which would be deemed practical were it not that fashion and habit rule the world. Therefore it seems, in a great measure, time thrown away to advocate reform in matters of eating, drinking, exercise and dress, such as this expert in athletic training inculcates. The lecturer himself, however, was a splendid "object lesson," illustrative of physical development. His mission of redeeming an art from selfish and base uses, thus to make men's bodies "temples of God" from low-minded motives, is a calling that he had few followers in Bloomfield or elsewhere, until Dame Fashion has abandoned her throne. Habit is second nature and "one might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion." When these habits and custom, or fashion, are once firmly rooted and set, it is folly, almost entirely unappreciated and unthinkable task to propose such radical reforms as abstemiousness, plain food, low heels, comfortable apparel and exercise that involves profitable manual labor. It is well to exert and preach boldness in a general way, but when it comes to pointing out specific sins one must give up, the preacher at present must be of the Ben Hogan kind, with no reputation to lose, no fortune to make, no friends to part with, and, one to look to but God, if he could but do it, and keep "in condition" to the point of the race.

## What Pa, People Drink.

During the past year the following dead animals were killed on the Seine within the city limits: 2,421 dogs, 977 cats, 2,257 rats, 57 chickens and ducks, 3,066 kilos of butchers' refuse, 210 rabbits or hares, 10 sheep, 2 pigs, 71 geese and turkeys, 10 calves and goats, 3 monkeys, snake, 4 squirrels, 3 porcupines, 1 parrot, 699 assorted birds, 3 foxes, 130 pigeons and partridges, 3 hedgehogs, 8 peacocks and 1 sea—Medicinal Record.

## On a Mental Drunk.

There is another kind of intemperance raging in our midst which injures and eventually kills many a life, who die of respectable, though rational, diseases, on respectable beds. They are men and women who never use alcoholic stimulants, who are on a certain mental condition, a mental drunk, from year's end to year's end, and who are in no way cured by such mental condition, quite as deadly as the person who drinks too much whisky. They go off rapturously. Their demise is sometimes attributed to a dispensation of providence. They have tempers they cannot control, nerves which go into a titter at the least cause for excitement, brains that are on the run trying to do a dozen things at once.—New York Star.

A young woman in Paris commits suicide by filling her small bed with flowers.

## LOVERS' QUARREL.

I have offended you, love, to-night,  
Never before have you met me so coldly  
Withholding your glances bright.  
Listen, and hear me, my soul's delight,  
Ah! You still turn from me, then I kneel  
I have offended you, love, to-night.  
Let me my story of love relate,  
Then you could never believe my love  
Coldly withholding your glances bright.  
Have I, my treasured one, told aright?  
Something within me tells me so,  
I have offended you, love, to-night.  
Tell me wherein I have sinned in your sight,  
Why do you still me like winter snow?  
Coldly withholding your glances bright.  
I have offended you, love, to-night.  
—James Clarence Harvey in Home Journal.

**Wholesale Trade in Fireworks.**  
The center of the wholesale trade in fireworks in New York City is about Park place. Here the progress of the art may be noted; how it has risen from the humble Chinese firecracker, still and always representing giant crackers, torpedoes, Roman candles, puns, crackers, flying serpents, rockets, fountains, geysers, mines, star showers, saucissons, fire flowers and floating animals and monstrosities, up to the triumph of pyrotechnic ingenuity and extravagance—those great sea pieces, representing cataclysms, portraits, mottoes, allegorical personages, etc., from 100 to 300 feet long, and from ten to fifty feet high, and costing each from \$100 to \$1,000, warranted to illuminate the darkest night for miles around, dazzling the eyes of any number of beholders and consuming money in five minutes that any other contrivance known to man.—New York Tribune.

**The World's Cotton Yield.**  
Though known from prehistoric times, the use of cotton for cloth did not become general until after the first successful American cultivation of the fiber in 1790. In 1791 the world's yield was 400,000,000 pounds, and that of the United States 2,000,000 pounds. Since then the American development of the industry has been stupendous, the present production of the United States being six times as great as that of the whole world a century ago, and its home consumption being equal to the world's production fifty years ago. It has been calculated that, with the appliances of 1790, the manufacture of the world's cotton in 1880 would have occupied about 50,000,000 people, while it would require 800,000,000 persons at the present time.—Arkansas Traveler.

**A Literary Curiosity.**  
A bookeller at Lyons named Roux is issuing a literary curiosity. It is a volume entirely of silk, to be published in twenty-five parts, of which fifteen have already appeared, at the price of \$2 per number. The text is woven in the silk. Each number consists of only two leaves, the whole volume, containing the Roman Catholic mass and a number of prayers, will have only fifty leaves, round the Gothic text of which every leaf has a specially designed medieval border. Both text and border are woven in black silk on a white surface, and the effect is said to be "very artistic."—Chicago Herald.

**Composition of Railway Dust.**  
The railway companies are gradually getting rid of the thing known as "the deadly car store." It is a large proportion of passengers of railway dust. They have no contrivance which actually does that now. Do you know what the railway dust which torments you so is composed of? Under a good glass it is shown to be composed of a large proportion of fragments of iron of a magnetic character, looking like old nails; of fused particles of burned iron, like clinkers covered with spikes and daggers with long tails; pieces of glass and coal and angular bits of metal.—Pioneer Press.

**With men as with trees.**  
It is with men as with trees; if you lop off their finest branches, into which they were pouring their young life juice, the wounds will be healed over by some rough bough, some old excrescence, and what might have been a grand tree expanding into liberal shade is but a whimsical misshapen trunk. Many an irritating fault, many an unlovely oddity, has come of a hard sorrow, which has crushed and maimed the nature just when it was expanding into pensive beauty; and the trivial, erring life which we visit with our harsh blame, may be but the unsteady motion of a man whose best limb is withered.—George Eliot.

**Pickles, Sour and Sweet.**  
An observant gentleman tells The Citizen that in this city, that the northern girls eat sour pickles as though they loved them, while a southern belle required them made into sweet pickles, and will not eat the tiny, sharp little pickles our northerners so like. "Sweetness to the sweet," however, is the motto of both; for the Record will wage a war of ball to kiss versus that the girls in Dixie love ranches as well as do the girls that bloom with the roses on the northern side of Mason and Dixon's line.—Philadelphia Record.

**Male and Female Employees.**  
A dry goods man, who keeps careful record from year to year of the punctuality and grade of service rendered by his 1,400 employees, says that the best women are more faithful than the best men, but that the average record of the men is much above that of the women.—New York Cor. Globe-Democrat.

**A Plausible Explanation.**  
Wife—You say you shot that duck yourself, John? I can find no marks on it.  
Husband (who hadn't thought of that)—Well—er—my dear, the bird was very high up, you know, and perhaps the fall killed it.—Life.

**Horse Flesh in Paris.**  
The inspector of butcheries at Paris has just published a report on the sale of horse flesh in the French capital. It appears the consumption of this meat, in a more or less concealed form, has increased to an extraordinary extent.—Home Journal.

**Remedy for Sea-sickness.**  
Hold your breath and contract your abdominal muscles is the remedy for seasickness suggested by an English physician, Dr. E. P. Thurstan, who speaks from experience.—Boston Budget.

After long experience of the world, I affirm before God I never knew a rogue who was not unhappy.—Junius.

"Silence is golden," which may account for the belief of many that silence at times indicates guilt.

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## THE GERMAN RAILROADS.

**Owned or Controlled by the Government.**  
Military spirit of the Government. The railways of Germany are, for the most part, owned by the state. Such are not owned out and out and are controlled by the government in such a manner as to practically attain the main object of ownership. The government looks upon the railways primarily as a means of bringing money into the treasury; lastly, as a convenience to the people. As you travel in Germany you notice that all the officials about railway stations not only dress like soldiers, but have much of the gruffness and precision characteristic of that class; and the very porters, who carry your baggage, remind you of the barracks room, and you are not surprised to find the station master strutting about with much of the swagger and consequence of the parade ground.

Follow the railway management higher up and you find that the military spirit pervades every department. When a railway is projected the first question relates to its value in the time of war, the second to its usefulness to the people. The war office must first approve before the civil branch of government can take a step. You see this on the map of Germany, many railways leading to the coast, where, so far as commerce is concerned, and somewhere, only in the event of a war. Lines are radiated from important centers to every point of the frontier, without reference to whether the traffic is sufficient to make such a road a paying investment. So also you find a railway running parallel with a frontier line, purely as a military precaution. A circular railway has just been completed around Berlin, so far from the center as to run most of the way through a desert of sand. This is a railway for the road, but the government maintains it so as to have it handy in case of a siege.

The political power which the government exercises through owning the railways is very great. In the first place it comes in contact with manufacturers of almost every variety of machinery goods, for it has nearly 25,000 miles in operation; it has thousands of locomotives, freight cars and passenger cars to build; it has stations and bridges to construct; clothing, linings and instruments of various kind to furnish. The government railway officials favor manufacturers favorable to the government, and correspondingly injure the trade of those in opposition. Then at thousands of railway stations are restaurants, the food for which is supplied from the neighborhood—and here is another chance for the government to influence votes in its favor. Then there is an immense amount of money spent yearly in advertising the new time tables in the local newspapers along the lines of road. This money, of course, can only go to such papers as the railway officials deem suitable—and do you suppose that a German official will look with favor upon a newspaper that ventures to criticize any government measures?

Then the railway officials can withhold the building of a railway in this neighborhood if they prefer some other; they can make rates of freight different from one point to another without reference to the mileage; they can depress the trade of one place and make trade brisk in another if they choose; and they can state any number of reasons for it. They can show how much safer it is to vote for government representatives in parliament than for Liberals. Of course the government does not intend to do this, but it is done by government officials and the government does not care to look too closely into the matter. Finally comes the great army of railway employees, laborers, porters, signal men, conductors, engineers, mechanics, masons, carpenters, officials of all kinds, particularly the large number who are expecting situations.—London Cor. New York Commercial Advertiser.

**The Indian Not Revenged.**  
People make false estimates of the Indian's character. The Indian is not revenged, but in war he will take all the advantages he can over his enemy. So will a white man. There is no such thing as treachery in the Indian's character. He will, as I say, take advantage of the white man, but so will the white man take advantage of any man. I have 125 Indians in my camp; how do I civilize them? I have them under control, and they are disciplined as strictly as any body of soldiers. There is no trouble in managing Indians, if you know how to do it. I never have any trouble with them because I obey the first principle of business; I treat them squarely. I never make a promise to them that I do not keep, and I am treated well in return. I would rather loan money to an Indian than to a white man—I think the chances of the Indian returning it are much better.—W. F. Cody in The Epoch.

**Firecrackers from China.**  
Firecrackers come from China, where the country people manufacture them as a pastime, as the Germans do toys. They are imported in boxes similar to tea chests, the hieroglyphics on them representing advertisements of different firms, and they are used as ballast for the ships that bring them over. An idea may be obtained of the utter impossibility of competition when one is informed that it costs but two cents to make a pack of firecrackers there. The Chinese were acquainted, as we all know, with the use of gunpowder long before its introduction into Europe in the Thirteenth century, and the peasants have been for so many generations adept in the art of making firecrackers that it has become, we might say, second nature.—Brooklyn Eagle.



The charitable inclined readers of this paper will be much interested in the following:

**"ANNOUNCEMENT."**  
We have decided to distribute among the charitable institutions within a circuit of twenty-five miles from New York City the sum of \$21,000. The sum is to be distributed in the form of "German Laundry Soap" Wrappers held by each institution on the First day of November, 1888. The Committee to distribute this donation to be selected by institutions holding ten thousand or more "Wrappers."

This takes in Bloomfield, it being within 25 miles of New York.

**CAUTION.**  
Many charitably-disposed persons were deceived last year by the sale of cheap soap under the name of "German Laundry Soap" and therefore each wrapper was not counted. Ask for CHAS. S. HIGGINS' GERMAN LAUNDRY SOAP.

and see that each WRAPPER is BLUE and bears on its face the TRADE-MARK of COLORED WOMAN AT THE WASH-TUB. Each wrapper is printed in both English and German.

The New York Daily of the week ending Oct. 26, 1887, published a list of 115 Charities in New York and Brooklyn, among whom \$21,000, donated by Chas. S. Higgins & Son, were distributed by committee of leading citizens.

The system of awards was based upon the number of wrappers. Higgins' German Laundry Soap turned in to the committee by each institution, they having secured from their friends all of such wrappers they could, during the year ending Sept. 6, 1887. Among the larger beneficiaries were:

N. Y. City: German Hospital, \$3,000.00; St. John's Guild, \$2,000.00; Foundling Asylum of St. Peter's, \$1,500.00; Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary for the Protection of Immigrants, \$1,000.00; House for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, \$1,750.00; and so on down.

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The Milk offered is warranted perfectly pure, and is from imported Jersey Cattle. The Cattle are fed on the BEST of hay and feed, no feed being allowed them that would impair the healthfulness of the Milk.

The stables and cattle are kept in the most perfect manner as to Cleanliness and Ventilation—a most important factor if healthful milk is desired. The article is a large percentage of cream, than any other Milk sold. For invalids and children it is recommended by all physicians.

**MILK IN GLASS HAS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:**  
1st. It is more cleanly than being exposed to odors and contamination, to blowing dust and dirt, to the rain, to the drip and dirt from the reins or hands of the driver.

2d. Its quality may be seen at a glance by the cream at the top, and the color of the milk.

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NEWARK, N. J., July 21, 1888.

EDWIN W. HINE, Sheriff.

WHITEHEAD & CONNOR, SOLS.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between Edward A. Price and others, Plaintiffs, and Frederick B. Butler, deceased, by his administrator, and Julius Meier and wife, Defendants. For sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Subpoena, do directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House in Newark, New Jersey, on the twenty-first day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., all that tract or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the township of Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey, and being the same premises conveyed to said Frederick B. Butler, by deed recorded in Book 11 of Deeds for said County, New Jersey, on page 306.

Beginning at a point in the center line of Washington Avenue, formerly known as Dutch street, opposite the corner line of Cherry street, formerly known as Whiskey lane, terminating in said Dutch street, thence along the middle of said Dutch street north eighty-eight degrees and thirty-two minutes, west six hundred and forty-five feet and seven inches to an angle; thence still along said center line north eighty-five degrees and fifteen minutes, west three hundred and six feet to the center line of the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad, thence along the westerly side of said railroad in a westerly direction eight hundred and seventy-one feet and five inches to the line of land belonging to the Washington Railroad Company, thence along that line south eighty-two degrees and forty minutes east three hundred and ninety-seven feet more or less to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Frederick B. Butler, by deed recorded in Book 11 of Deeds for said County, New Jersey, on page 306.

NEWARK, N. J., July 21, 1888.

EDWIN W. HINE, Sheriff.